

the country's only port and therefore accounts for almost two-thirds of its trade and industry. The population of 10 million is a varied one that includes trades of the Karachi Stock Exchange, businessmen affiliated with international firms and over 3,000 United States citizens. Karachi's potential for growth on the international business scene is immense, yet this promise is also tempered by the underlying currents of a troubled society.

Long before two Americans in the U.S. consulate were brutally slain on March 8, violence and terror had gripped this city with a firm chokehold. Since the beginning of 1994, 1,260 people have been murdered, 340 since the start of this year and 100 in the month of March alone. Kidnapings, ambushes, and bank robberies have become a daily occurrence. Worst of all, the city's inhabitants have lost all faith in its frightened police force and corrupt judicial system.

Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto remains confident that the city can and will right itself before it is too late. Unfortunately, she is very much alone, among her countrymen, in thinking that. The Prime Minister is scheduled to visit the United States shortly, where she will undoubtedly plead her case. Karachi, as with all of Pakistan, is in desperate need of foreign investment, and because of the city's present situation, it is losing it far faster than receiving it.

Pakistan is a country with which the United States has had a long history of trade. Their potential for increased economic growth exists, but they will need help in combatting the ugliness that now pervades their coastal city. To achieve this end the Pakistani Government must take firm steps to vanquish the terrorist presence that has now found comfort in this country.

This fact was only illuminated more clearly when Ramzi Ahmed Yousef, the alleged mastermind behind the World Trade Center bombing in 1993, was captured and extradited from Pakistan on February 7. The Government has already begun the cleansing process by targeting Peshawar, in the northwest frontier province, as the home base for most of these terrorist organizations.

When pressure is finally brought to bear upon these elements, Pakistan will be on the road to recovery. It is in the interests of Pakistan and the United States to promote stability and to stamp out terrorism wherever it may take root.

REGARDING UNFAIRNESS OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY EARNINGS TEST

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 4, 1995

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, this week we will have the opportunity to reduce the Social Security earnings test and bring parity to America's work force.

This obsolete tax punishes senior citizens simply because they take the initiative to work in their retirement years to supplement their Social Security income. Furthermore, the earnings test is detrimental to America's workplace. It deprives the work force of the talents of our most experienced laborers.

The earnings test stands as a monument to the decline of the work ethic upon which this

Nation was founded. At a time when we are asking Americans to take more responsibility for their personal welfare, we cannot allow this Depression-era tax to continue to exist.

The mechanics of the earnings test are simple, but it is founded upon no sound principle. The Federal Government instructs men and women between 65 and 69 years of age that if they earn more than \$11,280 in a year, they will face an additional 33-percent tax. When combined with the 7.65-percent FICA withholding tax and a 15-percent Federal income tax, hard-working, low-income seniors are burdened with an effective marginal tax rate of 55.65 percent. The earnings test is wrong, counterproductive, and should be abolished.

A key element to H.R. 1215 is the incremental increase of the earnings test threshold to \$30,000 per year over a 5-year period. While it does not eliminate the earnings test, H.R. 1215 is a positive step toward ending this substantiated bias against working seniors and I encourage my colleagues to support it.

I would also encourage my colleagues to work toward a full repeal of the earnings test, such as that introduced by Representative HOWARD COBLE in H.R. 201. Both the reduction of the earnings test and its full repeal are important elements in our covenant with America's seniors.

THE 90TH ANNIVERSARY OF BRITH SHOLOM

HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 4, 1995

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Brith Sholom, on the occasion of its 90th anniversary.

As a representative of Philadelphia, the cradle of American liberty, I am proud to call the attention of the House of Brith Sholom, the only national membership organization in the Jewish community. Brith Sholom was founded in the very shadow of Independence Hall in 1905 and still maintains a vigorous program dedicated to humanitarian service and the strengthening of our democratic institutions.

Established in response to the immigration of large numbers of individuals fleeing persecution and oppression and drawn by the freedom and opportunities of America, Brith Sholom played a major role in helping to transform a predominately immigrant community into a fully integrated mainstream American community. Since that time, Brith Sholom has made significant contributions to the welfare of all citizens, regardless of race or religion.

Brith Sholom has given generously to its country and community, including a 65-acre tract of land for the establishment of Eagleville Sanatorium, a cardiovascular and pulmonary research laboratory at Hahnemann Hospital by Brith Sholom women, and the Brith Sholom Cancer Research Laboratory at the Albert Einstein Medical School of Yeshiva University. The organization has also founded and maintained the Brith Sholom House, an apartment complex for senior citizens in Philadelphia.

The generosity and commitment of Brith Sholom also extend beyond the borders of our Nation. The organization founded the Brith Sholom Beit Halochem in Haifa, Israel, a rehabilitation, social, and recreational center for Is-

rael's permanently disabled war veterans. Prior to World War II, a successful Brith Sholom mission rescued 50 Viennese Jewish children, ages 5 to 14, from certain death, bringing them to Camp Sholom near Collegeville, PA, where they were housed, clothed, fed, and educated.

Faithful to the traditions of our national American heritage and Hebraic values of social justice and responsibility to our society, Brith Sholom looks forward to the next 90 years of service. Mr. Speaker, I ask that Members of the House join me in saluting Brith Sholom's officers and members and wishing them success in their future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO MAJ. GEN. GARRY A. SCHNELZER, USAF

HON. DAVE WELDON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 4, 1995

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, a friend of the Congress and a long time leader in this nation's space and ballistic missile defense programs is retiring from the U.S. Air Force on March 31 of this year, Maj. Gen. Garry Schnelzer. His most recent position has been as the Air Force program executive officer for space, Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Acquisition, Washington, DC. In this position, he has provided program management for the development and procurement of the major Air Force space and launch systems and Air Force ballistic missile defense programs.

General Schnelzer has had a long and distinguished career of over 30 years of military service. After being commissioned through the Bowling Green State University Reserve Officer Training Corps as a distinguished graduate in July 1964, he started his military career by successfully completing pilot training at Laughlin Air Force Base, TX. He served in a variety of flying duties cumulating over 3,300 flying hours and completing over 300 combat missions in Vietnam. For his valor, courage and heroism, he received a Distinguished Flying Cross with oak leaf cluster, Air Medal with 17 oak leaf clusters and the Vietnam Service Medal with two service stars. Following his tour in Vietnam, General Schnelzer embarked on a mixture of flying and development and acquisition tours, which included assignments to the Cambridge Research Laboratories, as a C-130 pilot at Dyess Air Force Base, and as a program manager for the successfully demonstrated antisatellite weapon system. He then held a string of jobs of increasing responsibility with the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization ending as deputy director [acting]. Following a short assignment at Los Angeles Air Force Base as special assistant launch matters, he assumed his current position in February 1990.

Due directly to his efforts, the nation has seen its space heavy launch capability restored, the deployment of the Global Positioning System, the launch of the first Milstar satellite and the initiation of an advanced space based missile detection and warning system. These systems are the force multipliers which ensured our dominance in Desert Storm and

will ensure our continued superiority in the 21st century.

In addition to the combat awards I mentioned earlier, General Schnelzer has received other numerous awards and decorations, including the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, the Distinguished Service Medal, the Defense Superior Service Medal, the Meritorious Service Medal with two oak leaf clusters, the Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross with Palm, and the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal.

General Schnelzer plans to answer a higher calling and will be working for the Episcopalian Bishop in San Antonio. There, he will be coordinating the activities of all the Episcopalian churches in south Texas. On behalf of my colleagues and the congressional staff who have known and worked with General Schnelzer we wish him and his wife Helen the very best in their future endeavors.

AMERICA'S ROLE IN THE WORLD

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 4, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, many Americans remember Bruce Laingen as the able diplomat who acted with superb professionalism while being held hostage in Iran more than 15 years ago. Now Ambassador Laingen continues to serve American interests as president of the American Academy of Diplomacy. In response to the foreign policy debate now underway, the academy has adopted a very brief but important statement on America's role in the world, and I commend it to my colleagues. Much has been written and said recently about what I consider a false debate: Whether we should pursue our foreign policy unilaterally, or through multilateral institutions. Obviously, we will want to do both, depending on the circumstances. I ask that the academy's statement be printed in the RECORD.

AMERICA'S ROLE ABROAD

Most Americans accept the need for the United States to remain engaged in the world. And most will agree that clearly defined national interest should guide that engagement. But many are finding it difficult in this complex post-cold war world to reach consensus on what engagement means and where the national interest lies.

In the current debate over these issues we sense a tendency among some to equate a pragmatic pursuit of vital interests with unilateralism—arguing that international engagement must be a one-way street and that our interests are best served when the US dictates the terms or acts alone whenever it chooses. This appeal of unilateralism doubtless arises from varied impulses, one of which could be the disappointments we have encountered from the shortcomings of the United Nations.

But in a world of instant communications, globally linked financial markets, easy migration of devastating diseases and impoverished peoples, threats to the earth's oceans and atmosphere, terrorist networks operating without heed to frontiers, it is inconceivable that the United States could go it alone successfully. When nuclear weapons can be delivered by missile, ship, or in the baggage of a terrorist the necessity for active international collaboration is self-evident.

The United States can and will do some things alone. Recent negotiations with China

over protection of cultural and artistic properties and their direct relevance for jobs at home serve the point. But similar success with more intricate and strategic issues—extending the Non-Proliferation Treaty against nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction—plainly demands engagement with others. It is illusory to think that the nation's needs are so limited that they can be served without a high degree of planning and effort with other nations, including at the UN—the example of the Gulf War surely not forgotten.

No country has so large a stake in the effective functioning of such institutions as the IMF and World Bank and in the evolution of the new World Trade Organization. Development of export markets and investment opportunities is vital to our general prosperity. But these require a framework of international rules and cooperative action—as for that matter does coping with volatility in international currencies and any threat to the stability of our financial system. In today's world we have no monopoly on new technologies, nor on competition in the burgeoning global marketplace. The fact is that to a greater degree than ever before the economic well-being of virtually every American is affected by what happens outside our borders.

Finally, it should be clear that unilateralism today, like isolationism in the past, would risk nullifying American leadership in the world. With the cold war at an end, our allies and friends are no longer automatically responsive to our judgments on security concerns. Nor are we able or ready unilaterally to devote massive financial resources to the solution of international economic issues. Effective leadership, therefore, cannot be dictated by the United States; it depends on recognition by others that we share security and economic interests in common.

To protect and advance our own national interests as we go forward will require careful articulation of those interests, their alignment where possible with those of others, and a commitment to lead cooperative efforts. To do otherwise would invite forms of international anarchy both dangerous and costly to our own national interests.

TRIBUTE TO SAN ANTONIO'S EAST CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL

HON. FRANK TEJEDA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 4, 1995

Mr. TEJEDA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding achievement of the boy's basketball team of East Central High School in San Antonio, TX. This remarkable team capped a 35-win, undefeated season by winning the university interscholastic league's 5A State basketball championship on March 11, 1995. The East Central Hornets were the only undefeated team in the league this year, and the first undefeated 5a champion since 1987. As a testament to its basketball prowess, East Central was ranked as the No. 1 boy's basketball team in Texas for the entire season.

The Team included Stanley Bonewitz, Donte Mathis, Charles Jackson, Chip Moxley, David White, Keith Rice, Oliver House, Josh Barnes, Blake Sims, Eric Luke, Stacey Dubley, Ben Lakey, Jeremy Lear, Steve Shrum, Curtis Lundy, Marquith Braziel, Jason Minica, and Matt Divin. Three Players averaged over 20

points per game for the season, and all 3 have scored over 1,000 career points. Stanley Bonewitz averaged 31.1 ppg, Donte Mathis averaged 21.3 ppg, and Charles Jackson averaged 21.1 ppg.

The Hornets averaged over 109 points per game during the regular season, and set a State tournament record for a 2-game series with 215 points. The 108 to 86 victory in the final tied the State record for most points in a championship game. Most valuable player honors for the 5A state tournament went to east Central's Stanley Bonewitz, who scored 42 points in a 107-94 semifinal win and 36 points in the final game. His 78 total points set a 5A record.

Under the direction of coach Stan Bonewitz for the past 14 years, East Central has gone 343-120 and captured 10 district championships, 7 area championships, 3 regional championships, and 1 state championship. Assistant coaches Jay Mead, Matt Oden, Steve Ochoa, and head trainer Charlie Trevino also played a key role in the team's success. Here is an example of teamwork at its best, with our young people coming together to play hard and strive for success. This year, for the Hornets, that effort garnered the state trophy. I have no doubt that the positive experiences from this past season will yield continued success both on and off the court to the East Central players and coaches.

ARROGANCE OF POWER

HON. BOB LIVINGSTON

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 4, 1995

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, attached are copies of correspondence received by me from the Honorable Fred J. Cassibry, U.S. district judge, retired, and now a member of the Louisiana Economic Development and Gaming Corp. Judge Cassibry, a Democrat appointee to the bench, was an outstanding jurist throughout his 20 years on the bench. He is a superlative human being, and he has documented some truly outrageous conduct by representatives of the U.S. Justice Department. His concerns should be immediately addressed by the Judiciary Committee.

LOUISIANA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

AND GAMING CORPORATION,

New Orleans, LA, March 31, 1995.

Hon. BOB LIVINGSTON,
House of Representatives,
Rayburn Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN LIVINGSTON: I serve as a member of the Louisiana Economic Development & Gaming Corporation [LEDGC] and I previously served as a United States District Judge in the Eastern District of Louisiana for twenty years. I write to you regarding arrogance of power. In a flagrant and shameless abuse of the authority entrusted to it by the American people the United States Attorney's Office in New Orleans has sought to interject itself into the functions of LEDGC. The conduct was so egregious and obvious that two of Louisiana's largest newspapers editorialized against what was taking place.

By way of explanation I enclose copies of those editorials together with a copy of my letter to Attorney General Janet Reno. When she did not see fit to intervene as requested I then wrote a letter of complaint to